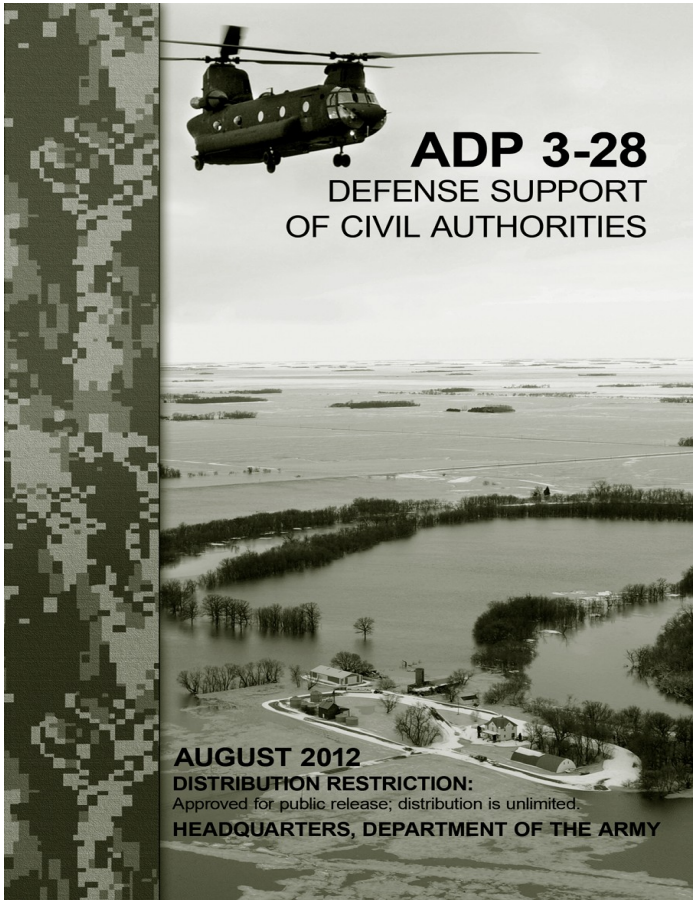


DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)

OUTLINE

- Definition of DSCA
- Primary Purposes of DSCA
- All-of-Nation approach
- Primary Characteristics of DSCA
- Organization of Army Forces
- Primary Tasks in DSCA
- Summary

All-of-Nation approach

to incident management
(in national preparedness doctrine)

The military's primary contribution is **defense support of civil authorities (DSCA).**

DSCA definition

Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense Component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. (DODD 3025.18)

Primary purposes

- Save lives
- Alleviate suffering
- Protect property

Primary characteristics

- **State and federal laws define how military forces support civil authorities.**
- **Civil authorities are in charge, and military forces support them.**
- **Military forces depart when civil authorities are able to continue without military support.**
- **Military forces must document costs of all direct and indirect support provided.**

Army organization

Tiered, unified response

State governors command
State National Guard forces
(National Guard in title 32 duty status)

President commands
Federal military forces
(National Guard in title 10 duty status, Regular Army, and Army Reserve)

Primary Army tasks

- Provide support for domestic disasters.
- Provide support for domestic CBRN incidents.
- Provide support for domestic civilian law enforcement agencies.
- Provide other designated support.

CBRN incident	chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident
DODD	Department of Defense directive

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)

“Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support.” (DODD 3025.18)

PRIMARY PURPOSES FOR ARMY SUPPORT

While there are many potential missions for Soldiers in DSCA, the overarching purposes of DSCA is, in the following order, to—

Save lives.

Alleviate suffering.

Protect property.

ALL-OF-NATION APPROACH TO INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Whole Community: A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of Federal, state, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. Used interchangeably with "**all-of-Nation.**" (National Preparedness Goal , September 2011)

Military's contribution: Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DOCTRINE

National Preparedness Doctrine focuses on strengthening the security and resilience of the Nation through systematic preparation for the full range of 21st century hazards that threaten the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. The Secretary of Homeland Security has been directed to lead this effort in consultation with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, nongovernmental organizations, private sector partners, and the general public. (P

Key Doctrine from PPD-8: National Preparedness Goal (NPG) and National Preparedness System (NPS)

National Preparedness Goal (NPG)

Defines the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents posing the greatest risk to the security of the Nation. The NPG establishes concrete, measurable, prioritized objectives to mitigate specific threats and vulnerabilities – including regional variations of risk – and emphasize actions intended to achieve an integrated, layered, accessible and all-of-Nation/whole community preparedness approach while optimizing the use of available resources. (PPD-8)

DSCA & UNIFIED LAND OPERATIONS

Army forces operating within the United States encounter a very different environment than they face outside the Nation's boundaries. The roles of civilian organizations and the relationship of military forces to federal, state, tribal, and local agencies are different. The differences define a fourth task set – DSCA – along with offense, defense, and stability in *Unified Land Operations*.

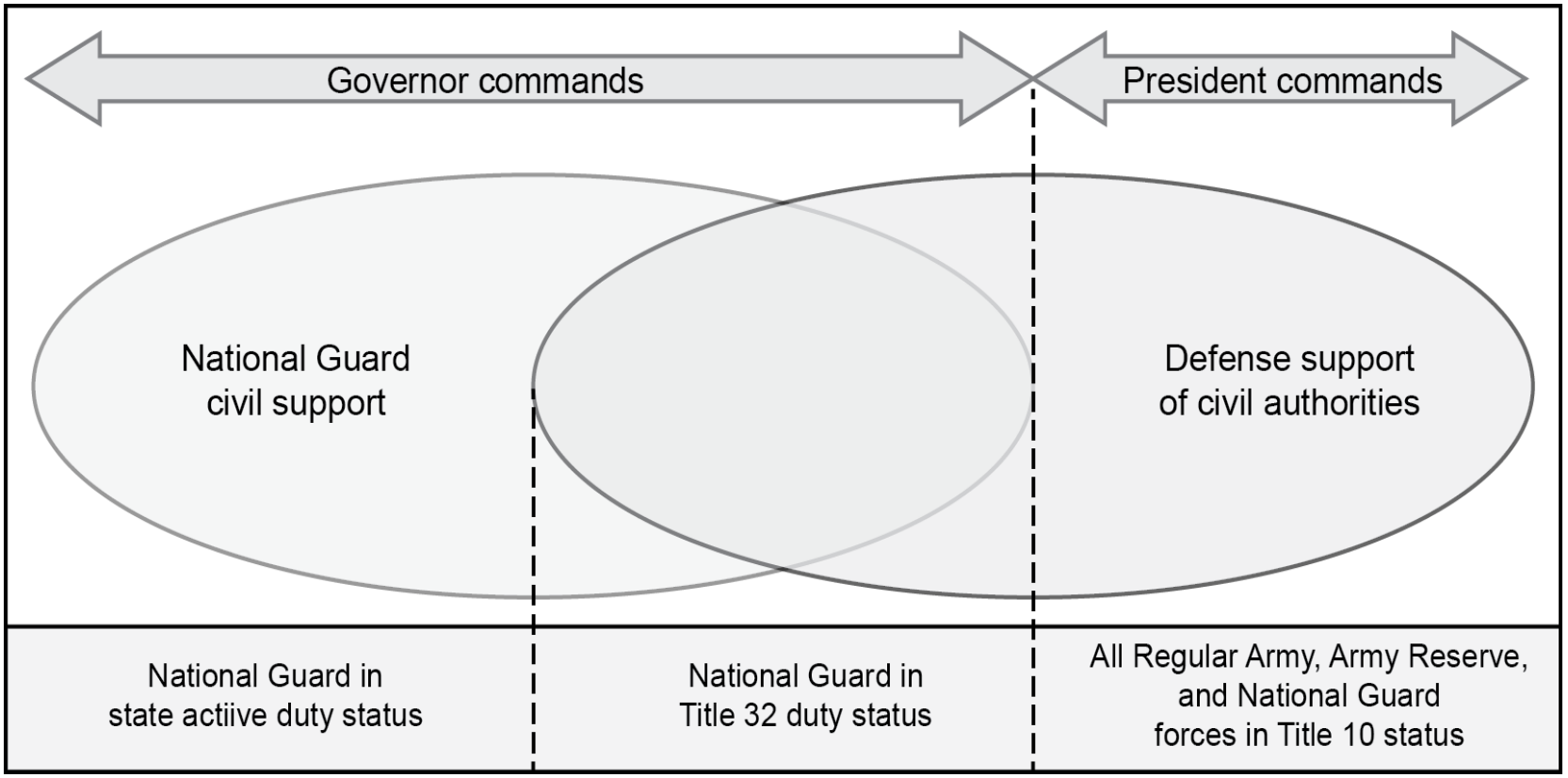
FOUR PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF ARMY DSCA

1. State and federal laws define how military forces support civil authorities.
2. Civilian authorities are in charge, and military forces support them.
3. Military forces depart when ordered and civil authorities are able continue without military support.
4. Military forces *must* document costs of all direct and indirect support provided.

In domestic operations, the differences between the components of the Army are important. The Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve have different domestic capabilities, requirements, and restrictions. Each component could be supporting different agencies simultaneously, under different chains of command, and performing different tasks.

In any domestic incident, the range of response and the chain of command for various Army forces may be different.

The Different Chains of Command and the Components of the Army


Governor commands
President commands
National Guard civil support
Defense support of civil authorities
National Guard in state actiive duty status
National Guard in Title 32 duty status
All Regular Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard forces in Title 10 status

In DSCA, Army forces may be under different duty status

FOUR PRIMARY TASKS FOR ARMY IN DSCA

- Provide support for domestic disasters.
- Provide support for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incidents.
- Provide support for domestic civilian law enforcement agencies.
- Provide other designated support.

THE PRIMARY ARMY TASKS IN DSCA

Provide Support for Domestic Disasters
- Respond to natural and man-made disasters
- All hazards except Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents

Provide support to Domestic Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
- Direct and Indirect support
- During disaster
- Civil disturbances
- Provide equipment and training

Provide Support for Domestic CBRNE Incident Response
- Respond to CBRNE incidents
- Terrorism using CBRNE
- Accidents involving toxic materials
- Pandemic Response
  - Influenza
  - Other human diseases
  - Animal diseases
  - Crop infestation

Provide Other Designated Support
- Special security events
- National special security events
- Protect critical infrastructure
- Wildfire response
- Augment civilian agencies
  - Public health
  - Federal Aviation Aut

SUMMARY

Army forces operating within the homeland do so in a very different environment than they will confront outside the Nation's boundaries. The Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve have legally mandated requirements and constraints.

All Soldiers focus on the three purposes of DSCA: to save lives; to alleviate suffering; and to protect property.